

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26.

DEMOCRACY ABHORS A SURPLUS.

There are some traits which are everywhere and universally accepted by the human race. They never arose doubt, or endanger strife, their certainty is absolute, and their nature is unchangeable. Illustrations of this statement will occur to every intelligent reader. That a straight line is the shortest distance between two points; that the love of money is the basis of a very large amount of evil; that all men should enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are propositions which require no reasoning to establish their correctness. They are not barren idealities, but solid undeniable facts; thoroughly grounded in the experience of all men, and attested by all history and experience.

By the same token it is realized that nature abhors a vacuum; although the "raw material" out of which to construct intellectual recreations is remarkable for its abundance in these days of transient democracy is exceedingly. As nature takes immediate and almost radical steps to destroy a vacuum, so it may be said that a monetary surplus is antagonistic to democratic ideas and traditions, and that party always takes effective steps to do away with such a superiority.

The history of that party is marked by milestones of financial ruin, extravagance, mismanagement and ruin. It would be difficult to show a time when the nation had been under its continued domination for a series of years that disaster and wretchedness had been its inevitable companions. Everybody is familiar with the fact that Buchanan's administration, closing a period of a dozen years of profound peace, turned the government over to the republicans with a debt of nearly one hundred millions, and its six per cent bonds selling at a discount of ten per cent. Where is the state or city which has long been under the control of that party, whose resources have not been squandered and its treasury thoroughly depleted? Democracy and despotism are alternative allies—they are interchangeable and reciprocal terms. It is possible that in some of the southern states where but little of the funds are squandered for educational and charitable purposes there may have been no general system of robbery and peculation; but in the other parts of the country disappointment would follow any other result of democratic domination.

The states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana are good illustrations of the certainty with which the revenues are scattered by that party and the important interests of the commonwealth ignored and disregarded. The history of Wisconsin is fraught with lessons which should be considered by every citizen. Old inhabitants remember with sorrow and shame the corruption which attended the reign of the "forty-thieves" in the days of democratic power. The same inhabitants saw the reform which followed the advent of republican rule. They show the honesty and integrity which have marked the management of state affairs by that party since 1860; and they show that the only scandal and disgrace which have come from the capital in all that long period of time arose in the two years when the republicans had suffered defeat and state affairs had been placed in the control of their political adversaries. Any citizen of W. I. can see a conviction that a chance is sometimes necessary for the purification of political affairs, should study the history of their state. No more convincing evidence of the capacity and inclination of the republican party for good government can be found than here; and no more convincing evidence of the total incapacity and discreditation of the democratic party for good government, can be found than in our own state of Wisconsin. The lesson is well studying and heeding.

The recent defalcations of the state treasurer of Kentucky and the city treasurer of Cleveland are only additional testimony to sustain the proposition that the democratic party is unworthy of confidence. Contrast such mismanagement with the manner in which matters have been controlled in Rock county for thirty years. Every intelligent person knows that our country affairs are guided with prudence and economy, and yet there is no neglect or disregard of necessary wants. What benefit could ensue in any form from a change in the policy of our state or county management? From my point of view a change would only be a reform backward—a reform against nature—reform fraught with trouble and disaster. It is much safer and more comforting to continue in the enjoyment of the good government we now enjoy, than to fly to ill which inevitably accompany democratic supremacy.

The antipathy to surplus will soon also be manifest in the national treasury. The noisy professors and philo-eclectics who are expounding the gospel of free trade at every cross road, portraying with all the vigor of ignorance and poverty the dangers of a surplus and showing the ease and readiness with which the abuse can be corrected, would probably in another year, if their party remains in power, have the basis of this argument knocked from under them. The appropriations made by this congress, with the regular expenditure will consume about all the expected revenues. It is in no way probable that there will be a surplus of more than five or six millions of dollars under the most favorable circumstances. It is necessary for campaign purposes and for the enforcement of free trade ideas to encourage the general notion that the receipts of the government will continue to be largely in excess of its outgoes; but the reflecting mind, who takes even a cursory glance at the history andебити of the democratic party, knows that there is no sympathy between the demo-

rary and a surplus, that they cannot both exist in the same place at the same time, and that in a couple of years the national government will have to resort to extraordinary means to raise money if the democracy retains control of the administration.

WEIGH THE MATTER WELL.

Our country is dotted over with populous villages—cities, many of them are of from 200 to 10,000 souls. They are enterprise centres of business, of culture, of social life, and of wealth. Hundreds of them are destined to become great centres of population, with attendant farms and industries.

How have these thousands of beautiful towns attained their present importance? By their geographical and natural advantages. Very true, though all of them have been assisted in part by the enterprise of their citizens. Now, how are they to grow stronger—so essential, if they are to become the centres of wealth and power that give out of every ten American towns hope to become? Simply by guarding their own interests, and by patronizing home industries.

How often do we hear protests from business men in small towns against sending or going to the neighboring city to trade. The argument is used that one can do as well at home, which is generally true.

Wherever in this broad land you find a town, whose residents work together for the common good, who help each other, who trade at home, who speak well of home industry, who patronize the home market, there you find, not alone a growing town, but a community destined to realize to the utmost, all of its geographical and natural advantages. It is not going to get left in the race for wealth, though some more wide awake neighbor getting trade into the habit of going its way.

On the contrary, the live American town sees to it that its own industries are protected by the shield of local loyalty. Why? Because the shrewd townsmen know that these protected industries bring prosperity, and prosperity brings new people, and new people, wanting homes and food, increase the value of his real estate, of his farm that lies just beyond the town limits. He knows that new comers bring new ideas, and that with new ideas and the money to put them into operation, comes a greater centre of culture, of power, of influence, of social and educational privileges, and of wealth.

The condition of a nation is exactly like that of the small town. We have a wonderful geographical location and many national advantages. It is for us to say whether we shall be loyal to ourselves by protecting ourselves, or whether we shall take our money to the large cities outside our own corporate limits, while our artisans, if only they had our encouragement, could do as well as any foreign master or dealer. Like the merchant in the small town, it is probably true that our own crafts are doing better than the foreign ones. All he needs is that we shall buy his wares, not discount them in the eyes of the world by passing them by.

It is not a theory, this protection of home industries. It has been tried in the case of thousands of our prosperous cities, towns and villages. It has been tried in the country at large. Underneath greatest prosperity the world ever dreamed of has been made. The vigorous young city, that has outstripped its neighbors by its loyalty to itself doesn't think of changing the policy that has made it great; that has doubled the value of its real estate; trebled its population, and quadrupled its commerce. Why, then, ought the nation—with a big N—to propose a different policy?

This isn't a matter of sentiment. It is a question of dollars and cents. Just lay aside your preconceived notions, and weight well.

HOW THE TARIFF TAX WORKS.

When democratic speakers and democratic electors talk and write about these "rightful taxes," they never give illustrations to show wherein they are "rightful"—that is they never give an example to prove that a tariff has injured the workingmen or increased prices. They cannot furnish the examples. Facts and history are against them. The marvelous growth of the country is against the democratic theory of free trade. The improved condition of the laboringmen is against all their argument. They simply state a theory and leave the question. But here are some facts that workingmen and all other intelligent voters should remember:

A cotton spinner in Massachusetts, earned \$1,500, the last year of a democratic tariff, and the wholesale price of print cloths was then \$1.37. This same spinner earned in the same works \$1.75 in 1880, and the price of print cloths was \$1.37. A day's work under democracy would buy 15 yards, under republicanism 46 yards.

A carpenter earned \$150 in 1860, the last year of a democratic tariff, and paid \$3 for a hand-saw. He earned \$1,800, and paid \$1 for a better hand-saw. Under democracy his saw cost him two day's labor, under republicanism, half a day's labor.

A blacksmith earned \$1,075 in 1860, the last year of a democratic tariff, and paid \$25 per 100 pounds of ore. He earned \$1,800 in 1880, and paid \$2 per 100 pounds for ore. Under democracy his day's work earned 41 pounds, and under republicanism 60 pounds of nails.

A glue presser in the O'Hara works at Pittsburg earned \$150 in 1860, the last year of a democratic tariff, and paid \$2.50 per dozen, or about 21 cents each for the goblets he made. In 1880, he earned in the very same establishment \$2.50, and yet he paid only 35 cent per dozen, or 8 cents each, for the goblets he made, which were better than any pro-

duced in 1860. Under democracy his day's work earned 7 goblets, under republicanism his day's work earned 83 goblets.

These are simply examples, and could be multiplied many times, but they show the vast difference between free trade and protection in their effect on prices and wages.

THAT COOK STOVE AGAIN.

The Recorder publishes the following communication for the enlightenment of its readers:

CHAS. H. ROSE, NEW YORK CITY, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 5, '88.

ARTHUR M. VALENTINE, DEMOCRATIC CLUB, JANEVILLE, WIS.

SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of 1st inst. Cicil stoves imported in a completed form would be dutiable under the tariff index (new) 216 at 45 per cent ad valorem as manufactured articles or ware of iron * * * not specially enumerated or provided for.

Yours respectfully,

D. MAGONE, Collector.

Those words "imported" make the communication ridiculous. "If" cook stoves were made in Europe; "if" they should be imported, and "if" by any means they should come in a complete form, then they would be dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem! But Collector Magone is out of his mind.

How often do we hear protests from business men in small towns against sending or going to the neighboring city to trade. The argument is used that one can do as well at home, which is generally true.

Well, what are the facts?

Cook stoves like those used in this country have never been manufactured in Europe, and therefore never were imported.

Under the old tariff act stoves were of the dutiable list at one cent and a half a pound. But there were no importations, and as European manufacturers did not come in competition with those of America, the word "stoves" was stricken from the list when the tariff was revised in 1883.

Item 216 of the tariff compilation of 1884, issued under the authority of Congress, states that there shall be an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent, on iron articles or wares not specially enumerated in the act, and then to make it plain, there is attached to item 216, a long list of the articles or wares that were not especially enumerated in tariff of 1883, and dock stoves or any kind of stoves, or any part thereof, are omitted from the enumeration. Why? Because, as we have before said, (1) stoves were stricken from the list in 1883; (2) there were no European cook stoves used in the United States; (3) they did not manufacture such stoves in any part of Europe; and (4) there were, therefore, no imports.

Those who desire to investigate the question can refer to the official work, "Tariff Compilation, 1884," item 216, page 72. There are no "if's" in the law. It is plain and decisive.

Harper's Weekly, in its editorial page, tells us that it supported Cleveland for president four years ago because it believed he would reform the civil service. It acknowledges now that he hasn't reformed the civil service at all, but nevertheless feels it a duty to support him for re-election, because it believes he will reform the tariff. Mr. Curtis and all the reformers have been deceived at every point in Mr. Cleveland, and always will be. There is about as much hope that he will reform the tariff or the civil service, or any other branch of the public service, as there is that there will be an honest election or a fair count in the voting booth.

It is not a theory, this protection of home industries. It has been tried in the case of thousands of our prosperous cities, towns and villages. It has been tried in the country at large. Underneath greatest prosperity the world ever dreamed of has been made. The vigorous young city, that has outstripped its neighbors by its loyalty to itself doesn't think of changing the policy that has made it great; that has doubled the value of its real estate; trebled its population, and quadrupled its commerce. Why, then, ought the nation—with a big N—to propose a different policy?

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A TALK WITH THE POPE.

His Holiness Interviewed by a London Journalist.

HIS RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

He Considers Emperor William's Visit to Rome Was Calculated to Strengthen the Adversaries of the Church.

The Papal Hope.

LOCO INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has been accorded an interview with the Pope. His Holiness said he was well with good health considering his age. He was able to work very hard, and found his time fully occupied in church and social duties. He was not at present engaged in any literary labors. In regard to the visit of Emperor William he said: "The visit was not favorable to us. The visit of European courts are calculated to strengthen our enemies and weaken the position of the papacy." His Holiness also said: "At the beginning of our interview the Emperor interrupted me by calling Prince Henry in order to present him to me." The Pope did not think William resembled Frederick of whom he spoke as "a wise and good Prince." In the course of the interview the Pope remarked that he could not consent to Germany's keeping in her own hands the education of Catholic children.

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THE MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.

FLOUR—Quota steady and steady. Spring patents, \$6.75 to \$10; bakers', \$4.25 to \$5; winter, \$8.25 to \$7.50.

WHEAT—Market firm, with moderate demand. Cash, \$1.40 to \$1.15; Dec., \$1.40 to \$1.15; Mar., \$1.40 to \$1.15; April, \$1.40 to \$1.15.

CORN—Market firm, with moderate demand. Cash, \$1.40 to \$1.15; Dec., \$1.40 to \$1.15; Mar., \$1.40 to \$1.15; April, \$1.40 to \$1.15.

YARNS—Market firm, with moderate demand. Cash, \$1.40 to \$1.15; Dec., \$1.40 to \$1.15; Mar., \$1.40 to \$1.15.

OATS—Market steady and firm. Cash, \$1.40 to \$1.15; Dec., \$1.40 to \$1.15; Mar., \$1.40 to \$1.15; April, \$1.40 to \$1.15.

PEOPLES, 1875.
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POST OFFICE.

The closing of mails from February 23, 1888 until further notice will be as follows: Milwaukee, Milton, Whitewater, Palmyra, and New Berlin, 10 A.M.; Milwaukee and West, Chicago, and Cedar Rapids (west of Iowa), 11 A.M.; Ohio and Indiana, Racine and Rock Island—east of Chicago and Milwaukee, 12 M.; Winona, 12:30 M.; Northern, 1:30 P.M.; Chicago and Milwaukee and Peoria du Chien—west, (Northern, Iowa, Minnesota and Des Moines), 2:30 P.M.; Cedar Rapids (west of Iowa), 4:30 P.M.; Milwaukee and Winona Point via Monroe and Dartington, 5:30 P.M.; Milwaukee, 6:30 P.M.; Chicago and Eastern, 7:30 P.M.; Chicago and Winona, 8:30 P.M.; Chicago and La Crosse, 8:30 P.M.; west of Waterloo, 8:30 P.M.; OVERLAND. Emerald Grove and Fairfield, 8:30 P.M.; Johnston and Newbern, 8:30 P.M.; The collection of mail-order letters will be undertaken by the Postmaster at each mail box.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the public is called and recommended to the use of the Money Order Department, as the most convenient method of transmitting small sums of money. The fees for Money Orders are as follows:

Orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$10.8 cents.

Orders exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$15, 10 cents.

Orders exceeding \$15 and not exceeding \$30, 25 cents.

Orders exceeding \$30 and not exceeding \$40, 30 cents.

Orders exceeding \$40 and not exceeding \$60, 35 cents.

Orders exceeding \$60 and not exceeding \$70, 40 cents.

Orders exceeding \$70 and not exceeding \$80, 45 cents.

Orders exceeding \$80 and not exceeding \$100, 50 cents.

OFFICE HOURS.

For delivery of mail, etc., from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Money Order department, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

On Sunday for delivery of mail, from 12 to 1 p.m.

CLARENCE L. CLARK, P.M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Chicago & Northwestern, Train to Janesville Station, DEPARTURE.

For Chicago, 7:30 A.M.; 7:30 A.M.

For Milwaukee, 8:30 A.M.; 8:30 A.M.

For Winona, 9:30 A.M.; 9:30 A.M.

For Madison and St. Paul, 10:30 A.M.; 10:30 A.M.

For Beloit and Cedar Rapids, 11:30 A.M.; 11:30 A.M.

For Beloit, Winona, Elyanor, De Kalb, Cedar Rapids, Urbandale, 12:30 P.M.; 12:30 P.M.

For Watertown, Oskosh and Green Bay, 1:30 P.M.

For Cedar Rapids and Oskosh, 2:30 P.M.

For Watertown, Fond du Lac and points north, 3:30 P.M.

For Milwaukee and Winona, 4:30 P.M.

ARRIVE.

From Milwaukee and Winona, 9:40 A.M.

From Chicago, 10:40 A.M.

From Winona, 11:40 A.M.

From Cedar Rapids, 12:40 P.M.

From Beloit and Rockford, 1:40 P.M.

From Winona and St. Paul, 2:40 P.M.

From Madison and St. Paul, 3:40 P.M.

From Beloit and Cedar Rapids, 4:40 P.M.

From Winona and St. Paul, 5:40 P.M.

From Milwaukee and Winona, 6:40 P.M.

From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Waterford, 7:40 P.M.

From Winona and St. Paul, 8:40 P.M.

From Madison and St. Paul, 9:40 P.M.

From Beloit and Cedar Rapids, 10:40 P.M.

From Winona and St. Paul, 11:40 P.M.

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GRAND
Republican Rally.

At Janesville, Monday Evening, Oct. 29.

GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION AND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS.

THE
Celebrated Flamban Corps,
of Rockford, will Lead the Procession.The Marching Clubs
of ROCKFORD, MADISON, BELoit, MONROE, EVANVILLE, BROOKFIELD, CLINTON, MILTON AND EDGERTON ARE EXPECTED.

At the conclusion of the grand street demonstration, there will be a

POLITICAL MASS MEETING

AT LAPPIN'S HALL.

Ogden H. Fethers,

will address the meeting in an impartial manner on the Tariff question. The voters of the county of all parties, are cordially invited to attend the meeting this evening at the same place.

The wage-workers turned out last night in good numbers at the Invincibles Armory to plan for the grand rally Monday evening. A committee was appointed to confer with the city and county committee to complete further arrangements and report at an adjourned meeting this evening at the same place. All wage workers are present.

The funeral of the late William Whalen was held at nine o'clock this morning from St. Mary's church. There was a very large attendance of friends. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. Father Rebe, and were very impressive. At the conclusion of the services at the church the remains were conveyed to Mt. Olivet cemetery, followed by a large procession. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Neil Gilheeney, Mr. Stack, B. Dugan, P. Kinney, James Hayes and Owen Keegan.

Mr. A. M. Townsend, representing the Merchant's Retail Commercial Agency, has been at work in the city for the past few days and has secured a large list of business men as members. A meeting for organization will be held at the council chamber at 7:30 this evening, to which every business man in the city is invited. The object of the agency is to prevent irresponsible parties from giving credit and also to assist in collecting bad accounts. It is established on a sound business basis with plenty of capital behind it and is worthy of public confidence. Every business man in the city should attend the meeting.

KEEP AT IT TO THE MUSIC.

And keep the music somewhat toned down.

"Somebody with a club ought to march by the side of every drummer in a procession and lay him low when he marks double quick time," says Jerry Murphy in the Milwaukee Sentinel. "In every procession some drummers insist on beating time that no one but a nut with S. Vitus disease could follow. This belongs to the trotting association, on which his horses have not contested successfully for honors in strong fields of horses. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the blood and speed lines of our greatest performers and money earning horses, he has founded this stud on the best representatives of these families. The Dictators, Almonds, Swigerts, Philadelphians, American Stars, Mayne Charters, Pilot Jr. and Puchonius Boys are all represented in the horses to go under the hammer here to-day. These families represent the extreme speed, stemness and gameness of our most celebrated performers, and in individual merits the horses will be found equal to their grand inheritance.

Mr. McKinney has been at great expense in cataloguing, advertising and arranging the sale, and proposes to conduct on the highest principles of candor and fairness. He has been at great outlay in breeding and selecting the horses comprising this selection, and has fully considered the possible sacrifice he may have to make on them to-day. In closing out at public sale his great stud, he is aware that he has thrown himself entirely on the mercy of trotting horse breeders, and leaves it to them to say whether the very cream of trotting stock is worth much or little. And I appeal to you, brother horsemen, in the high interests of continuing breeders, that the value made here to-day ought to be paying over, for you yourselves will set a mark here to-day that will largely affect the prices of horses sold in your private sales.

"Keep It Dark" one of the most successful farce comedies of the day at the opera house to-night.

Miss Helen Hunt of Auburn, New York, will spend the winter in this city the guest of Mrs. J. T. Wright.

Ed. F. Carpenter and T. S. Nolte will address a republican rally meeting at the La Prairie town hall this evening.

The first party given by the young men of the city will be held at Cannon's hall on Thursday evening of next week.

A pleasant company of ladies were entertained by Misses Ida and Zella Harriet at their home in the fourth ward this afternoon.

Mrs. Powell and daughter, of Milwaukee, are in the city of Boston, Mass., and are at the home of their friends, Mrs. G. W. Chittenden, North Academy street, first ward.

Mr. D. C. Porter of Fontana Park, (Genoa Lake) is in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Leavitt, Pleasant street, first ward.

There will be a grand rally of the republicans at Johnstown Center this evening. Addresses will be delivered by M. G. Jeffries and T. W. Goldin.

"There is promise of much pretty music from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Fancy of the Guard" and other popular operas in "Keep It Dark" this evening.

A Halloween party will be given by the Quadrille Club at the Armory next Wednesday evening. Especial arrangements for the evening are being made.

The stars are said to have remained under a cloud for some nights past because of the many injunctions to "Keep It Dark" that are scattered about the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fitzgerald, of Minneapolis, are in the city on their bridal tour. They are the guests of Mr. Fitzgerald's sister, Mrs. William O'Brien, of the fourth ward.

All young republicans, whether members of the company or not, are requested to be present at the meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club tomorrow evening.

The Cicerone Club will hold a social dance at Odd Fellow's hall on Saturday evening. Every member is requested to be present. Music by Smith & Anderson's orchestra.

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